## Assignment-2 KKSJ MANINAGAR SCIENCE COLLEGE B. Sc. (Sem-III) MAT-201 (Advanced Calculus-I)

- 1. State and prove Euler's theorem for a function of two variables.
- 2. If  $u = \phi(H)$  is a function of a homogeneous function H = f(x, y) of degree m, whose partial derivatives of second order exist then prove that  $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = m \frac{f(u)}{f'(u)} = G(u)$  (say), and  $x^2 u_{xx} + 2xy u_{xy} + y^2 u_{yy} = G(u)[G'(u) 1].$
- 3. Let a real valued function f, defined on an open domain  $E \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ , and differentiable at  $(a, b) \in E$ . Prove that the necessary condition that f has an extreme value at (a, b) are  $f_x(a, b) = 0$ ,  $f_y(a, b) = 0$ .
- 4. If  $u = \csc^{-1} \left( \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}}{\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{y}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ , prove that  $x^2 u_{xx} + 2xy u_{xy} + y^2 u_{yy} = \frac{1}{144} \tan u(13 + \tan^2 u)$ .
- 5. If  $u = \tan^{-1} \frac{x^3 + y^3}{x + y}$ ,  $x + y \neq 0$ , prove that  $x^2 u_{xx} + 2xyu_{xy} + y^2 u_{yy} = \sin 4u \sin 2u$ .
- 6. Find the extreme values of  $f(x, y) = 2(x y)^2 x^4 y^4$ .
- 7. Find the extreme values of  $f(x, y) = x^3y^2(1 x y)$ .
- 8. State and prove Tyalor's theorem with remainder.
- 9. Find first two non-zero terms of the expansion of  $f(x, y) = \sin x \sin y$  in the powers of x and y.

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- 10. Expand  $f(x, y) = x^3 + 2x^2y + 3y^2 5xy + 3y$  in the powers of x 1 and y + 2.
- 11. Find the double points of the curve  $f(x, y) = x^4 2ay^3 3a^2y^2 2a^2x^2 + a^4 = 0$ .
- 12. Find the double points of the curve  $f(x, y) = x^4 + y^3 2x^3 + 3y^2 = 0$ .
- 13. Find the equation of radius of curvature of a Cartesian curve.
- 14. Find the equation of radius of curvature of a Polar curve.
- 15. Find the radius of curvature for the cubic  $y = 2x^3 x + 3$  at the point x = 1.
- 16. Find the curvature and radius of curvature of the parabola  $y = x^2$  at the origin.
- 17. Find the radius of curvature for  $r = a(1 \cos \theta)$ .
- 18. Find the radius of curvature for  $\frac{2a}{r} = 1 + \cos \theta$ .

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